

FLAG OF FREE CUBA WAVES OVER PALACE AT HAVANA; NEW REPUBLIC TAKES ITS PLACE AMONG THE NATIONS.

Gen. Wood Hauled Down the Flag of the United States and Hoisted the Banner of Cuba in Its Stead, While Guns of Morro and Cabanas Thundered Salutes and Warships in the Harbor Acknowledged the Birth of New Republic.

The Cuban Republic was born at noon to-day. Gen. Leonard Wood hauled down the flag of the United States that for more than three years had floated over the ancient palace of the Captains-General of Spain in Havana, and in its place ran up the lone-star banner of Cuba Libre.

Far away across the city the guns of Canbas Fortress and Morro Castle boomed a final salute to the Stars and Stripes and immediately thundered a recognition to the new Republic.

And in the streets and from the housetops thousands upon thousands, an unnumbered host of people roared their joy as the symbol of the authority of the people of Cuba fluttered slowly to the tops of the flagstaves.

Tomas Estrada Palma became president of the Republic of Cuba and with the Congress elected by the people assumed responsibility for the future of the government.

In the harbor the warships of the United States, of England and of Italy hoisted the Cuban flag and saluted the youngest member of the family of nations.

GEN. WOOD HAULS DOWN FLAG OF UNITED STATES.

HAVANA, May 20.—With the hauling down at noon to-day of the Stars and Stripes of the United States and the hoisting in its place of the lone star flag of Cuba on Morro Castle, Cabanas fortress and the Executive Palace, the Cuban people entered into possession of their country and became responsible for its future.

Thomas Estrada Palma became President and with the Cuban Congress assumed active control of the island. Gov.-Gen. Wood, who for three years has represented the authority of the United States, went aboard the cruiser Brooklyn, awaiting him in the harbor, and the troops of the United States embarked on a steamship.

The process of the transfer was very simple. Senor Palma attached his signature to a document, as President of the Cuban republic, after an exchange of congratulation, and the veteran Gen. Maximo Gomez ascended to the roof of the Palace, where he was accorded an immense reception.

Gen. Wood personally lowered the American colors, which were saluted, and with his own hand hoisted the Cuban flag, as an act of the United States, Gen. Gomez assisting.

City a Splendid Spectacle. The natal day of the Republic found Havana arrayed like a queen for her crowning.

She seemed reinvested for the occasion with the dignity of the prosperous days of her power and wealth. The decorations were universal. In some cases men had worked all night by the light of torches to complete elaborate designs.

There was not a residence, pretentious or humble, that did not bear upon its

quaint facade some emblem in honor of the event. The many arches erected at the entrances of plazas by political societies, fraternal clubs, residents of various civil divisions of the city, and business organizations had an air of real grandeur. The scaffolding was covered with canvas painted in imitation of marble, and from a distance the illusion was complete.

Parks Aflame with Flowers. Nature seemed in harmony with the spirit of the festivities. The parks were literally aflame with tropical flowers, and the vaulted sky above might have been chiseled out of turquoise. Above every red-tiled roof rose a Cuban flag.

The whole city seemed suddenly buried under a forest of waving banners.

The decorations along the water front are exceedingly lavish and all the shipping in the harbor was dressed in gala attire. The majority of the ships flew the American ensign at the mast, and the Cuban colors at the fore or mizzen.

The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn, which takes Gen. Wood away, and the steamer Morro Castle, of the Ward line, on which the troops embarked, as well as the foreign warships which had been sent by their governments to be present at the birth of the new republic, were dressed with streams of signal flags, fore and aft, man-of-war fashion.

The early morning was cool and delightful, and the entire population, reinforced by thousands of visitors, was abroad soon after daylight. The streets were swarming with people and were filled with a ceaseless din.

Statue of Freedom. Much curiosity was aroused by a sta-



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S GODSPEED TO GOVERNMENT OF NEW REPUBLIC.

Gov.-Gen. Wood, in handing over the government of Cuba to President Palma and the Cuban Congress, delivered to them the following letter from the President of the United States:

WHITE HOUSE, Washington, May 19, 1902.

To the President and Congress of the Republic of Cuba:

Sirs—On the 20th of this month the military government of Cuba will, by my direction, transfer to you the control and government of the island of Cuba, to be henceforth exercised under the provisions of the constitution adopted by your constitutional convention as on that day promulgated; and he will thereupon declare the occupation of Cuba by the United States to be at an end.

At the same time I desire to express to you the sincere friendship and good wishes of the United States and our most earnest hopes for the stability and success of your government, for the blessings of peace, justice, prosperity and ordered freedom among your people, and for enduring friendship between the republic of the United States and the Republic of Cuba.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
President of the United States.

The island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

island, and a large number of Cuban citizens. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon Havana time, which is 12.30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11.30 A. M. They included, besides the American officers and the members of the President-elect Palma's Cabinet, the members of Congress, the Supreme Court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley (N. Y.) neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the

Simple Ceremonies Marked Transfer of Authority to the Government Established by the Cuban People—Vast Crowd Hails with a Roar That Shakes the Streets the Signal of the Final Realization of Cuba's Dream of Nationality.

been bent on the halliards of the Palace flag-staff, and, by his own hand, Gen. Wood raised it, as an act of the United States, Gen. Gomez assisting him.

As the flag flew free the streets below fairly waved with the cheer that arose. It was caught up by the people on the roofs and rolled over the city.

Again the cavalry below saluted, and again the guns of Cabanas spoke, this time with a national salute of twenty-one guns. The bands stationed on the Plaza, at Cabanas and at Malecon crashed out with pride of country, and the revenue cutters and battleships in the harbor thundered the strength of war.

The foreign warships hoisted the flag of Cuba to their mastsheads and bestowed upon it the honors due to Nations.

The ensigns of Great Britain and Italy had recognized the Republic.

The demonstration was still in progress when the cavalry wheeled and marched to the wharf, where they immediately embarked on the Morro Castle.

General Wood and his Adjutant-General, Colonel Scott, with two aides after a last exchange of good wishes, were driven to the pier, where they entered a launch and were flicked away to the Brooklyn.

Passing of the Americans.

Both ships got under way as soon as possible, and steamed out of the harbor. The man at the tiller of the Brooklyn was kept busy dipping the flag in answer to the salutes of the thousands upon the waterfront who watched her departure.

The demonstration was remarkable in many respects. While this was occurring at Havana, a similar scene was being enacted at Santiago, where General Whiteide, at noon, turned over the authority to his Cuban successor and sailed away with two troops of the Eighth Cavalry.

Only eight batteries of American artillery remained on Cuban soil. A chapter of American history was ended, and the first chapter of the history of the Cuban Republic was begun.

Natal Festivities of Republic.

Before the Brooklyn was hauled down on the horizon the Cubans resumed their festivities. This afternoon there is to be a yacht regatta in the harbor, and ashore there will be a review of 14,000 school children by President-elect Palma.

At noon a solemn high mass in honor of the new republic had been celebrated in all the churches of the island, and at 4 o'clock a Te Deum will be sung at the Cathedral. At the same hour the Cuban Congress will proclaim the Constitution.

To-night the whole city will be illuminated and a great pyrotechnic display will be made from the walls of Morro Castle and Cabanas Fortress.

NEW YORK CUBANS CELEBRATE TO-NIGHT.

The Cuban patriots living in this city will have a mass-meeting to-night at Mendessohn Hall to adopt a message to send to President-elect Palma at Havana. Resolutions pledging loyal support to the new Cuban republic will also be adopted.

Senor P. E. Fonseca says that there will be such an expression of sentiment as would prove to the United States the gratitude of the Cuban people for all that has been done for them.

Very Brief and Simple.

The ceremony of transfer itself was brief and simple. After formal greetings, General Wood read the documentary transfer prepared by the War Department, pledging the new government to immediately proclaim the Constitution, and the Platt Amendment contained in the appendix, and to undertake all obligations assumed by the United States with respect to Cuba, by the Treaty of Paris.

Senor Palma attached his signature to the document, as President of the Republic, after an exchange of congratulations, and the old veteran, Gen. Gomez ascended to the roof of the palace. He was instantly recognized and met with an immense demonstration of welcome.

The Changing of the Flags.

Gen. Wood, himself, unrolled the halliards from the flagstaff and lowered the American colors. As they fluttered down, the cavalry below saluted their flag and, like an echo of the cheers that arose, came the distant boom of one of the great guns of Cabanas fortress, across the bay.

It was followed by another and another, in rhythmic succession, until forty-five shots had been fired, one for each State in the Union. As the first gun spoke the flags on Morro Castle and those on the Santa Clara and Punta fortresses were lowered.

The jurisdiction of the United States in Cuba had ended.

Long Star Banner to the Breeze.

In the meantime, a Cuban flag had

Simple Ceremonies Marked Transfer of Authority to the Government Established by the Cuban People—Vast Crowd Hails with a Roar That Shakes the Streets the Signal of the Final Realization of Cuba's Dream of Nationality.

been bent on the halliards of the Palace flag-staff, and, by his own hand, Gen. Wood raised it, as an act of the United States, Gen. Gomez assisting him.

As the flag flew free the streets below fairly waved with the cheer that arose. It was caught up by the people on the roofs and rolled over the city.

Again the cavalry below saluted, and again the guns of Cabanas spoke, this time with a national salute of twenty-one guns. The bands stationed on the Plaza, at Cabanas and at Malecon crashed out with pride of country, and the revenue cutters and battleships in the harbor thundered the strength of war.

The foreign warships hoisted the flag of Cuba to their mastsheads and bestowed upon it the honors due to Nations.

The ensigns of Great Britain and Italy had recognized the Republic.

The demonstration was still in progress when the cavalry wheeled and marched to the wharf, where they immediately embarked on the Morro Castle.

General Wood and his Adjutant-General, Colonel Scott, with two aides after a last exchange of good wishes, were driven to the pier, where they entered a launch and were flicked away to the Brooklyn.

Passing of the Americans.

Both ships got under way as soon as possible, and steamed out of the harbor. The man at the tiller of the Brooklyn was kept busy dipping the flag in answer to the salutes of the thousands upon the waterfront who watched her departure.

The demonstration was remarkable in many respects. While this was occurring at Havana, a similar scene was being enacted at Santiago, where General Whiteide, at noon, turned over the authority to his Cuban successor and sailed away with two troops of the Eighth Cavalry.

Only eight batteries of American artillery remained on Cuban soil. A chapter of American history was ended, and the first chapter of the history of the Cuban Republic was begun.

DID NOT KNOW SHE HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Gertrude Warner Scott Cured by the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root.



Vinton, Iowa, July 15th, 1901.

DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.
GENTLEMEN.—In the summer of 1893 I was taken violently ill. My trouble began with pain in my stomach and back, so severe that it seemed as if knives were cutting me. I was treated by two of the best physicians in the county, and consulted another. None of them suspected that the cause of my trouble was kidney disease. They all told me that I had cancer of the stomach, and would die. I grew so weak that I could not walk any more than a child a month old, and I only weighed sixty pounds. One day my brother saw in a paper your advertisement of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. He bought me a bottle at our drug store and I took it. My family could see a change in me for the better, so they obtained more and I continued the use of Swamp-Root regularly. I was so weak and run down that it took considerable time to build me up again. I am now well, thanks to Swamp-Root, and weigh 148 pounds, and am keeping house for my husband and brother on a farm. Swamp-Root cured me after the doctors had failed to do me a particle of good.

(Gertrude Warner Scott) *Gertrude Warner Scott*
Women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood; in many cases when doctoring they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince any one—and you may have a sample bottle sent free, by mail.

Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Free by Mail.

SPECIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the New York Evening World.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

CATARRH

The treatment of Catarrh with antiseptic and astringent washes, lotions, salves, medicated tobacco and cigarettes or any external or local application, is just as senseless as would be kindling the fire on top of a pot to make it boil. True, these give temporary relief, but the cavities and passages of the head and the bronchial tubes soon fill up again with mucus.

Taking cold is the first step towards Catarrh, for it checks perspiration, and the poisonous acids and vapors which should pass off through the skin, are thrown back upon the mucous membrane producing inflammation and excessive flow of mucus, much of which is absorbed into the blood, and through the circulation reaches every part of the system, involving the Stomach, Kidneys and other parts of the body. When the disease assumes the dry form, the breath becomes exceedingly foul, blinding headaches are frequent, the eyes red, hearing affected and a constant ringing in the ears. No remedy that does not reach the polluted blood can cure Catarrh. S. S. S. expels from the circulation all offensive matter, and when rich, pure blood is again coursing through the body the mucous membranes become healthy and the skin active, all the disagreeable, painful symptoms disappear, and a permanent, thorough cure is effected. S. S. S. being a strictly vegetable blood purifier does not derange the Stomach and digestion, but the appetite and general health rapidly improve under its tonic effects. Write us about your case and get the best medical advice free. Book on blood and skin diseases sent on application.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

RARE OLD COINS FIND READY Prevention is better than cure. Sunday World Wants prevent Business Failures.

sale when advertised in the Sunday World.

THRONG OF CLERGY AT CONVENTION.

Bishop Burgess Presides at Convention of Long Island Diocese—Good Reports Received.

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Episcopal diocese of Long Island met in the crypt of the cathedral in Garden City at noon to-day. There was a large attendance of the clergy from all parts of the diocese. There was also a fair attendance of lay visitors, although the inclement weather had probably kept many away.

Religious services in the cathedral preceded the formal opening of the convention. These were conducted by Bishop Burgess, who also presided at the convention later in the day.

The business session was devoted mainly to routine matters. These included the reports of the different churches in the diocese. The annual statements of the secretary and treasurer were also received and approved. They showed the diocese to be in a flourishing condition in all respects.

WOMEN ACCUSED OF SHOPLIFTING.

Store Detective Tells Judge that Annie Smith and Annie Cohen Helped Themselves Liberally from Counters.

Two respectable-looking women, who described themselves as Annie Smith, thirty-four years old, and Annie Cohen, forty years old, both living at No. 136 West Forty-third street, were held for further examination on a charge of shoplifting by Magistrate Brann at Yorkville Court to-day.

Detective Oestreicher told the Judge that he saw the prisoners walk from counter to counter in an uptown department store and help themselves to some of the stock. In their possession when arrested were found a dozen napkins, a piece of linen, two undershirts, half a dozen pairs of stockings, four pocket handkerchiefs, two bottles of perfume and some bric-a-brac.

"They didn't come to the store to buy," said Detective Oestreicher. "Evidently not," remarked the Judge. The prisoners asked for time to consult with counsel, and their hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

BOND ESTIMATES REACH \$80,000,000

Department of Pavements Will Cost \$58,000,00